

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the title to read "PLASMA DISPLAY PANEL WITH  
METAL BARRIER PLATES WITH PROJECTIONS."

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 3 as follows:

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In FIG. 4, 1 denotes an address electrode for addressing, 2 denotes a first display electrode (Y electrode) for displaying disposed approximately orthogonally to the address electrode 1, 3a denote a flat electrode formed flat consisting of light transmissible material that is a part of the second display electrode (X electrode) for displaying together with the first display electrode 2, 3b denotes a bus electrode formed lattice like so as to have a portion approximately parallel to the first display electrode 2 that is a part of a second display electrode (X electrode) for displaying together with the first display electrode 2 in the same manner as in the case of the flat electrode ~~3a~~ 3a, 15 denotes a barrier plate having the lattice like structure disposed between the flat surface of the first display electrode (Y electrode) 2 and the flat surface of the second display electrodes (X electrode) 3a and 3b, 4 denotes a metal electrode disposed in the barrier plate 15, 5 denotes a back glass substrate, 6 denotes a front glass substrate, 8, 9, 10, and 14 denote dielectric layers, 11 denotes a fluorescent layer, 7 and 12 are protection layers consisting of MgO or Y<sub>h</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and 13 denotes a display cell in which luminous gas such as NeXe is filled. The address electrode 1, the first display electrode (Y electrode) 2, and the second display electrodes (X electrode) 3a and 3b are structured so that positive or negative voltage can be applied on these components respectively, and the metal sheet of the metal electrode 4 is entirely or partially grounded so that the potential is zero. In such structure, the addressing is operated by applying voltage on the address electrode 1 and the first display electrode (Y electrode) 2 respectively, and the displaying is operated by applying voltage on the first display electrode (Y electrode) 2 and the second display electrode (X electrode) respectively.

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Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 3 as follows:

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In FIG. 5, 65 denotes an address electrode for addressing, 68 denotes a first display electrode (Y electrode) provided so as to cross the address electrode 65 approximately orthogonally served for displaying, 69 denotes a second display electrode (X electrode) disposed approximately parallel to the first display electrode 68 on the approximately same plane as that of the first display electrode 68 served for displaying together with the first display electrode 68, 58 denotes a flat electrode consisting of light emissive material in the form of flat plate, ~~9a and 59a~~ 59a and 59b denote lattice-like bus electrodes overlapped on the flat electrode 58, 74 denotes a lattice-like barrier plate disposed between the side on which the first display electrode (Y electrode) 68 and the second display electrode (X electrode) 69 are disposed and the side on which the flat electrode 58 and bus electrodes 59a and 59b, 80 denotes a partition wall disposed at the middle of the barrier plate 74, 55 denotes a metal electrode included in the barrier plate 74, 75 denotes a metal electrode included in the partition wall 80, 55a, 55b1, and 55b2 denote metal sheets that are component of these metal electrodes 55 and 75, 63 denotes a back glass substrate, 54 denotes a back substrate, 53 denotes a front substrate, 56 denotes a front glass substrate, 61, 66, 67, and 70 denote dielectric layers, ~~71-11~~ denotes a protection layer consisting of MgO, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, or RuO<sub>2</sub>, 72 denotes an oxide film, 73 and 62 denote fluorescent layers, 52 denotes a display cell, 57 and 64 denote under layer films, and 76 denotes a discharge passage. The above-mentioned address electrode 65, first display electrode (Y electrode) 68, and second display electrode (X electrode) 69 are structured so that a positive or negative voltage is applied on these electrodes respectively, and the metal sheet 55b2 is grounded for zero potential. The metal sheet 55a, metal sheets 55b1 and 55b2 are different in type. As described hereinabove, by disposing the partition plate 80 that is lower than the barrier wall 74 at the middle of the barrier wall 74, the U-shaped discharge passage 76 that continues from the first display electrode 68 to the second display electrode 69 is formed. The length of the discharge passage is significantly longer in comparison with the case in which the first display electrode 68 and the second display electrode 69 are disposed flat on the front substrate

53 side or with the case in which the first display electrode 68 and the second display electrode 69 are disposed separately on the front substrate 53 side and the back substrate 54 side so as to face each other. In such structure, address operation is performed by applying a voltage on the address electrode 65 and the first display electrode (Y electrode) 68 respectively, and display operation is performed by applying a voltage on the first display electrode (Y electrode) 68 and second display electrode (X electrode) 69 respectively.

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